# **PANDA-X**

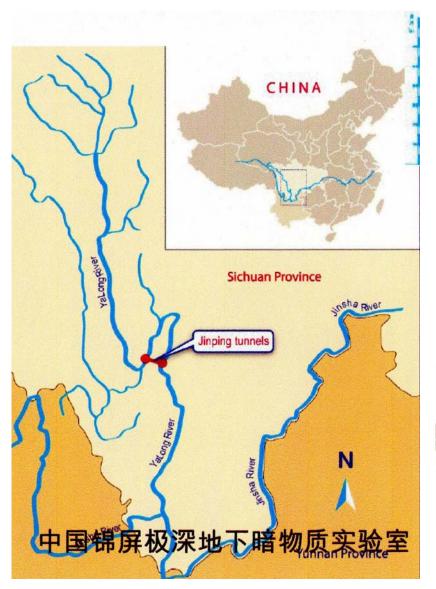
## **A New Detector for Dark Matter Search**

Karl Giboni Shanghai Jiao Tong University





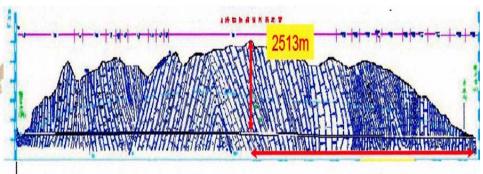
Seminar at KEK, Tsukuba Japan 3 February, 2011

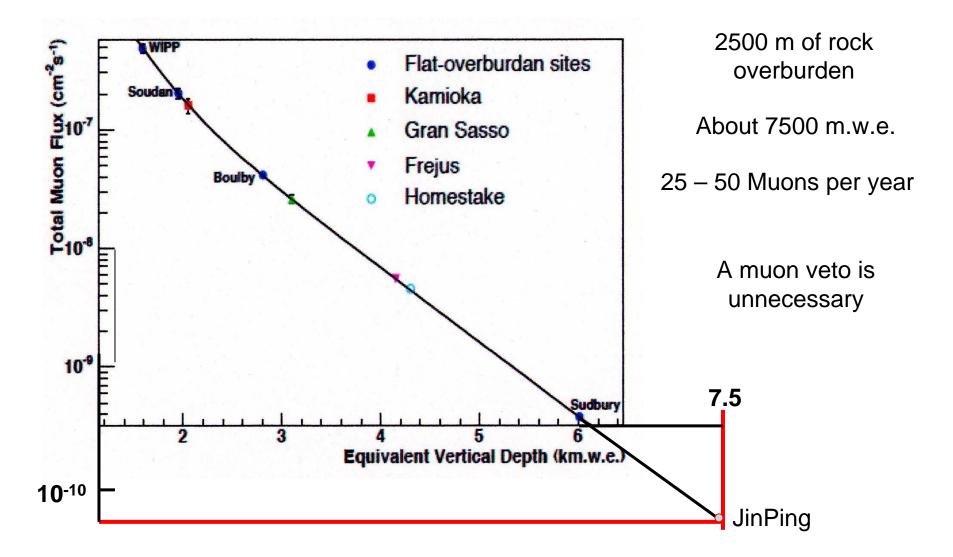


Jin Ping Laboratory

Newly constructed deep underground lab In the south of China, Sichuan Province

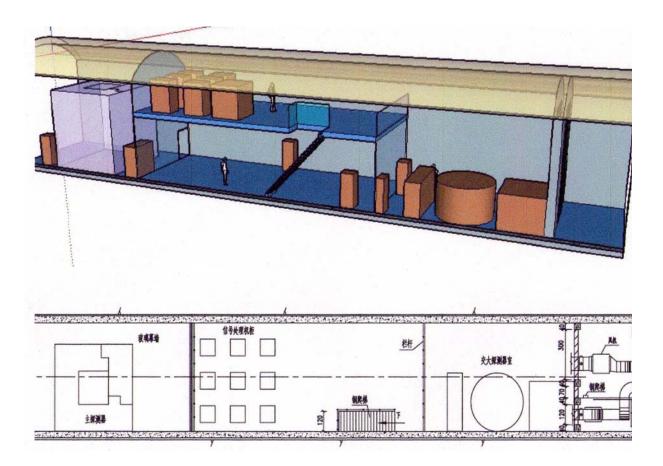
Now available for installation of detectors





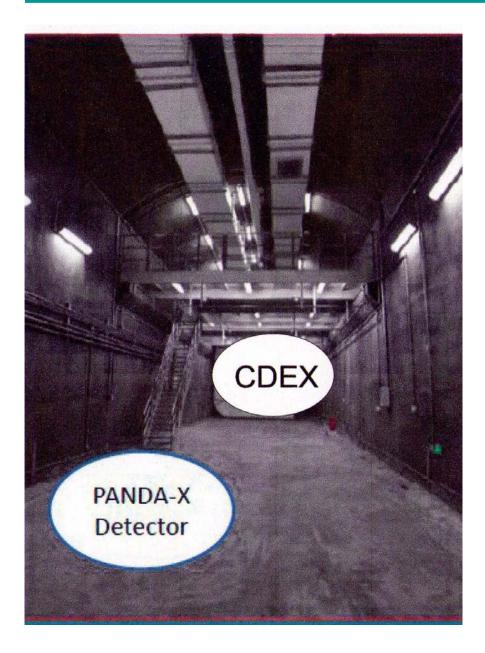
25 – 50 Muons per year

The lab was designed and built by Tsinghua University, Beijing and ERTAN power company



The lab is 40 m x 7 m and 6.5 m high.

PANDA – X will occupy the last 10 m, but we must leave half the width for trucks to pass.



PANDA will have a passive shield in the classical form of

5 cm OFHC copper 20 cm polyethylene 20 cm lead 40 cm polyethylene

In an octogonal shape.

No active shield! No water shield! No muon veto shield!

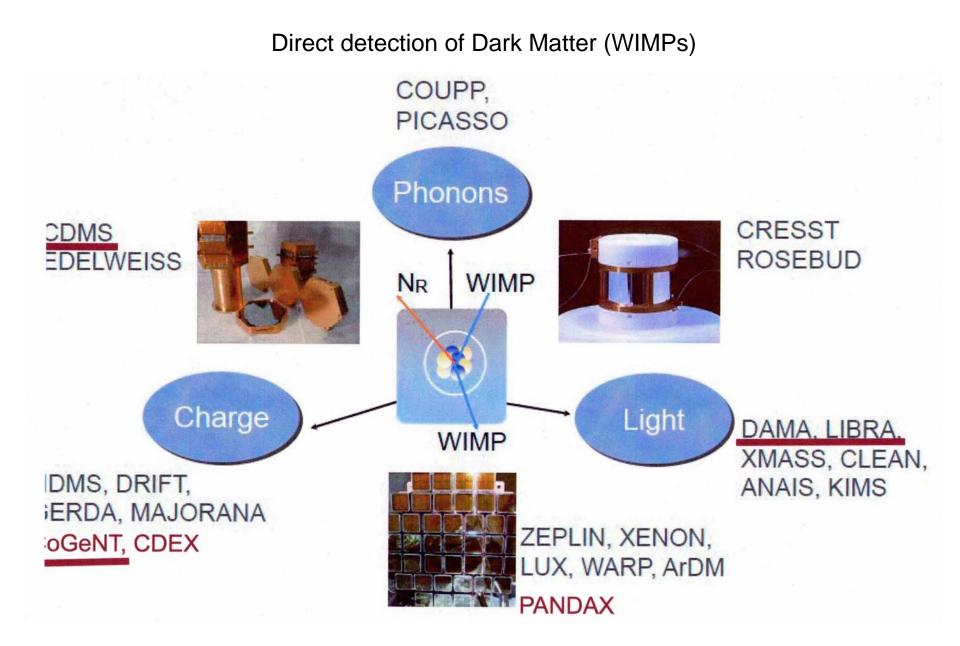
The innermost 5 cm of copper form a hermetic cylinder of 1.35 m diameter and 1.85 m height.

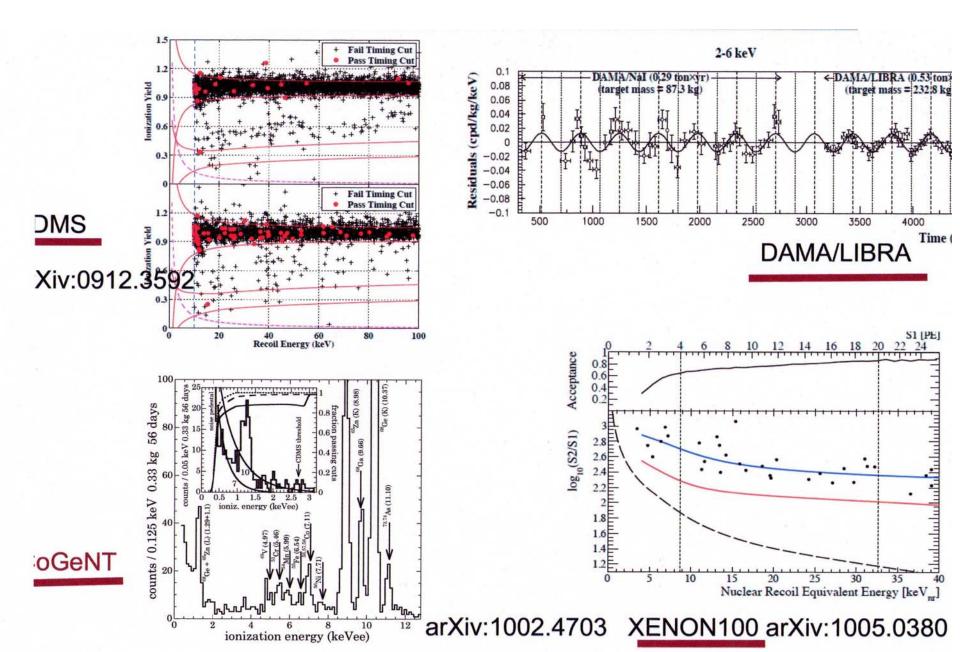
This is also the outer vessel of the vacuum cryostat

Originally PANDA was intended to be a complement of the XENON100 detector. However, before the design started the liaison was cut, and the design in nearly all details is entirely different and fully developed at Jiao Tong.

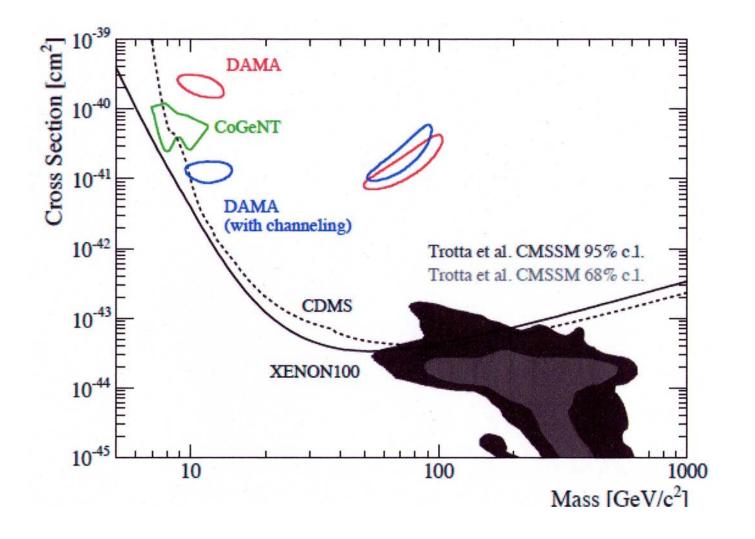
The Panda team:

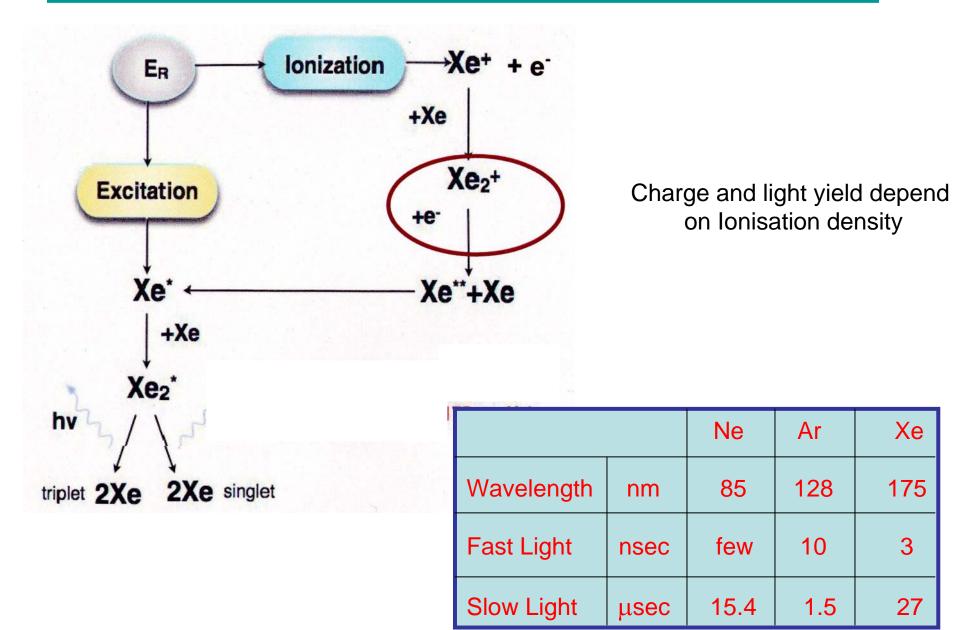






Overview of present results





#### **Advantages of Liquid Xenon**

High Density (3 g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

Large Atomic Number (  $\sigma_{si}$  prop. A² )

Spin Independent + Dependent (<sup>131</sup>Xe)

Easy Scale up to Large Detector Mass

No Long-Lived Radioactive Isotopes

Efficient Scintillator (80 % of NaI(TI))

No Wavelength Shifter (178 nm)

Transparent to Scintillation Light

Dielectric Strength >few 10<sup>5</sup> V/cm

Charge depends on Ionization Density

#### **Problems of Xenon**

Cryogenic (-100°C)

<sup>85</sup>Kr contamination

**VUV** light

Expensive

#### **Technologies which make large detectors posssible**

VUV - PMTs optimized for Xe, high Q<sub>e</sub>, low T, high P, low RI, fast

Purification
 electron drift times > msec

Dual Phase Charge measurement with proportional scintillation

Liquid Distillation Kr removal

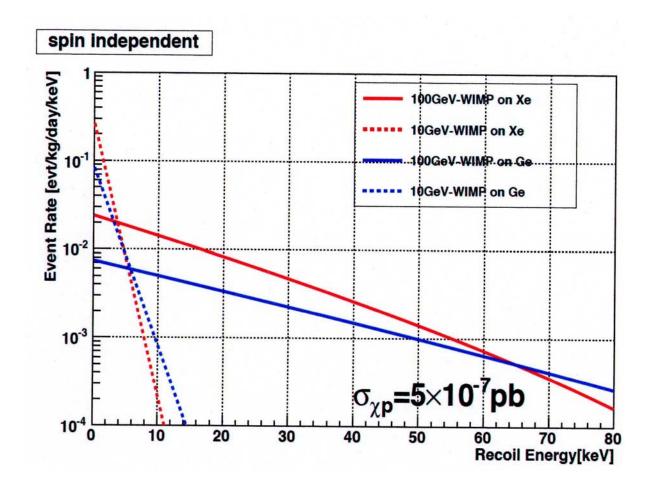
Combined Charge - Light Signal

Recirculation

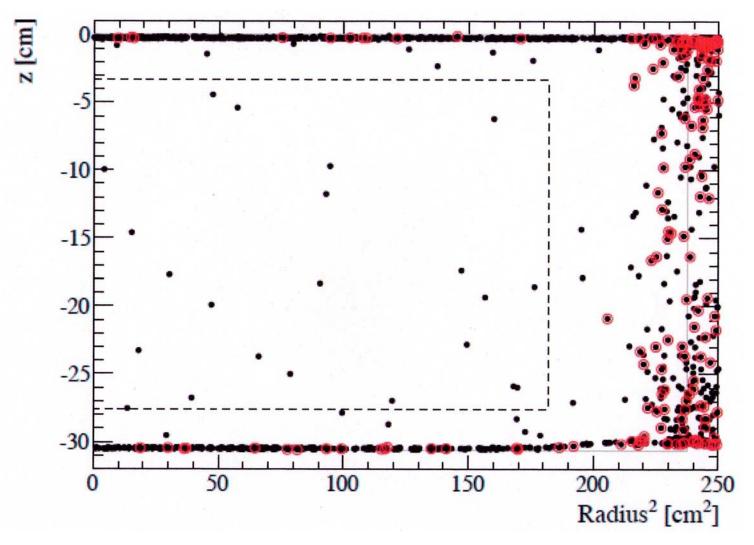
very good energy resolution

WIMP Detection Challenge: Background Discrimination

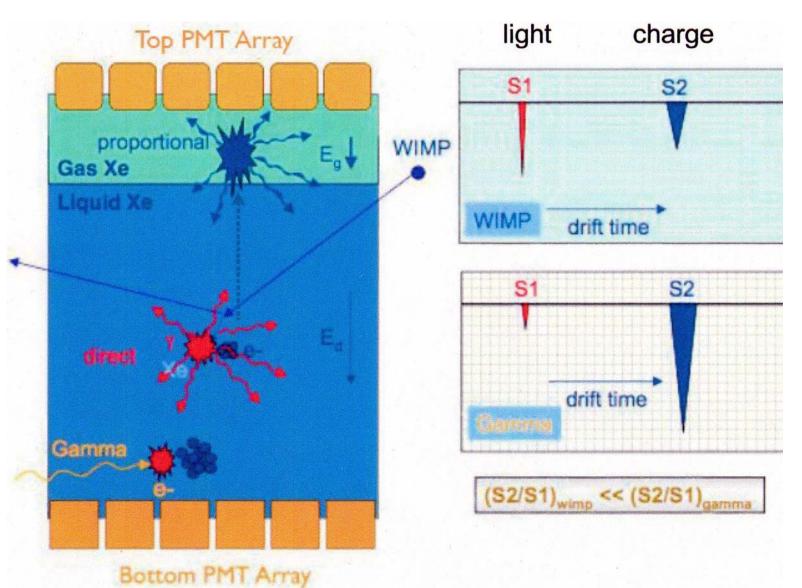
Signal: < 0.1 /kg/day (background 106 /kg/day < 100 keV point like, no other feature

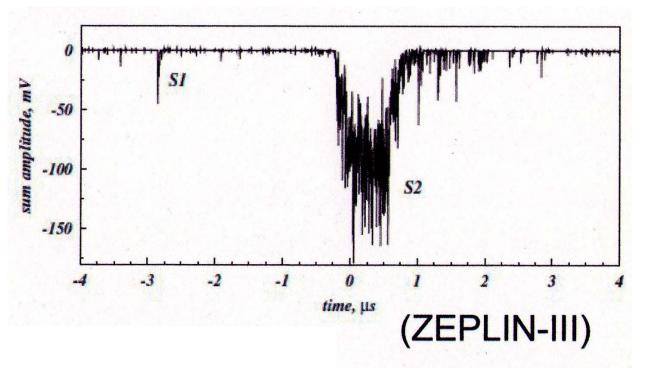


Self – shielding effect can be easily seen in data from XENON100(arXiv1005.0380)



Additional Background discrimination by light and charge collection





Amplification of s2 ≈ 100

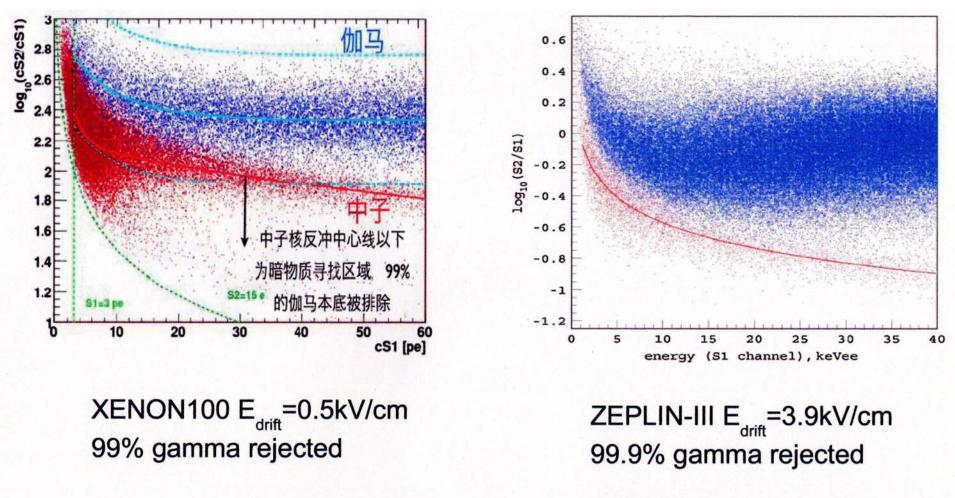
Enhanced discrimination due to Gamma – Neutron Band separation Better position resolution (double hit resolution) Less fiducial volume cut required

But:

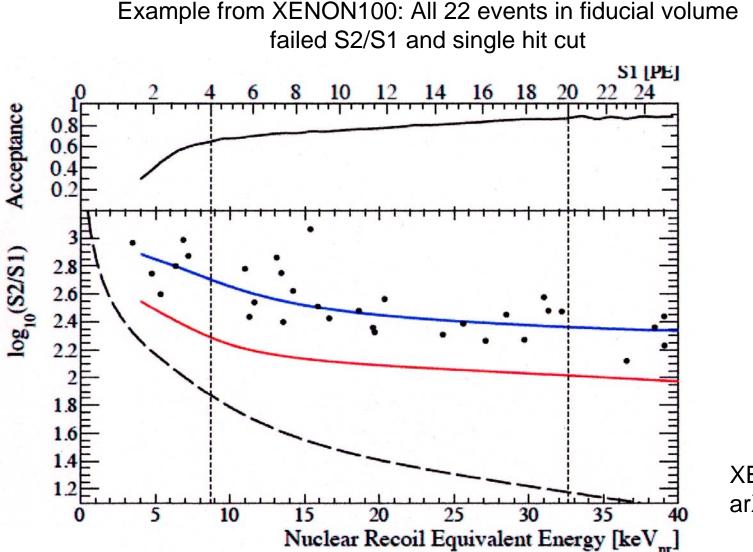
Large area grids Pro HV feedthroughs Gr High electric field La in gas space La

Precise level contol Grids must be leveled (parallel to liquid surface) Large dead time Large amount of digitizer data

Higher drift field enhances the Gamma – Neutron band separation



PRD 80, 052010 (2009)



XENON100 arXiv1005.0380

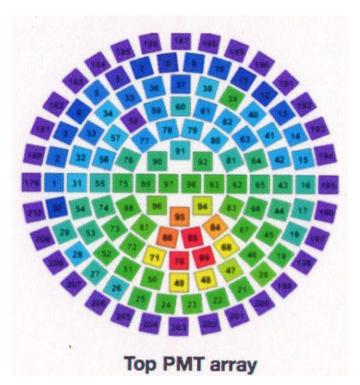
Excellent position resolution: 2 mm perp. to el. Field 1 mm along el. field

Mean free paths:

MeV Gamma 3 cm MeV Neutron 30 cm

XENON100





#### Improvements over XENON100:

Less background due to deeper site

Multiple Gamma and Neutron events in larger detector

Better Gamma – Neutron band separation (higher E – Field)

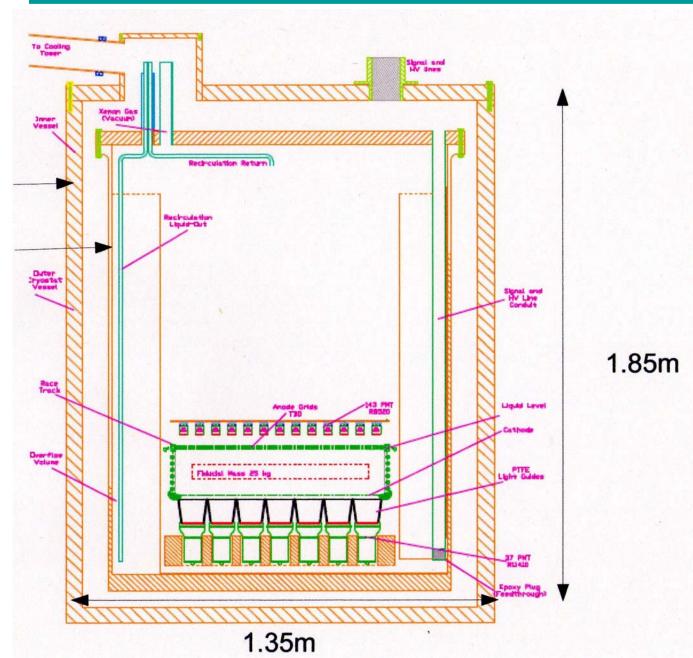
Enhanced light collection

Reduced amount of Teflon

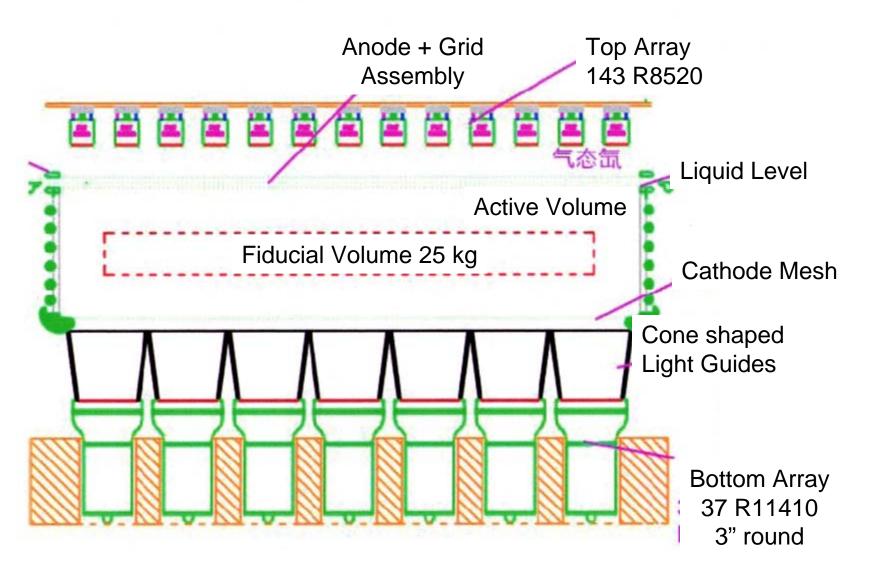
Larger distance of Bottom PMT to Active Volume

#### But,

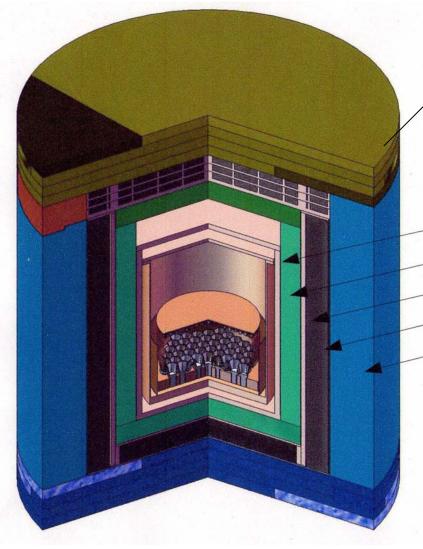
No active Veto



#### Schematic Lay out of the inner structure of Panda



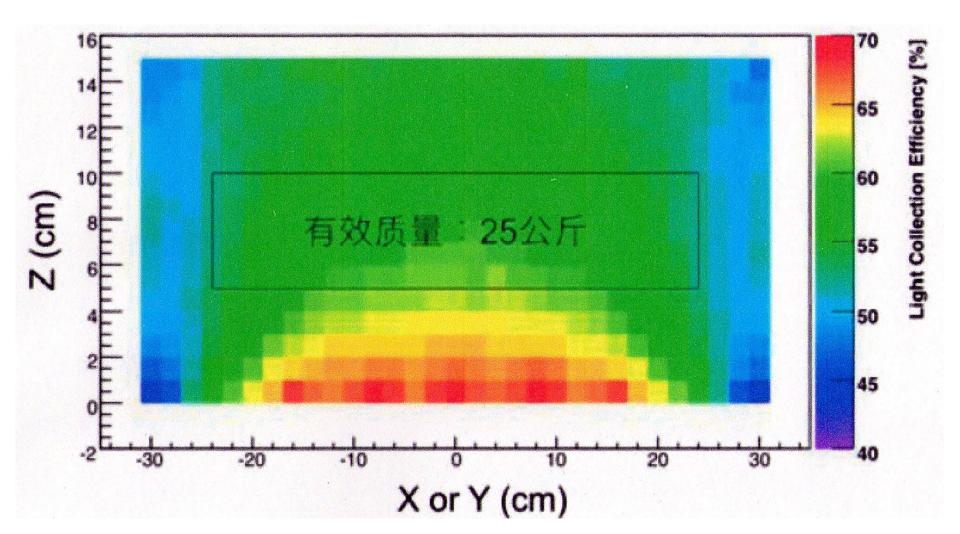
#### Panda in it's Shield



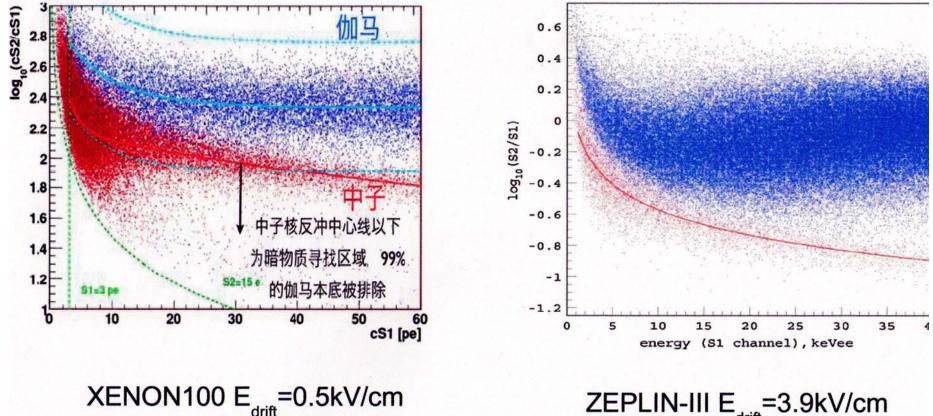
Removable Top Cover

5 cm OFHC copper (outer vessel)
20 cm polyethylene
2 cm OFHC copper
20 cm lead
40 cm polyethylene

Panda will have a high and uniform light collection efficiency



The high light collection efficiency at high fields assists in rejecting background



99% gamma rejected

ZEPLIN-III E<sub>drift</sub>=3.9kV/cm 99.9% gamma rejected

#### **Comparison of Xenon based Experiments**

	Zeplin III	XENON100	XMASS	LUX	PANDA-X
Fiducial Mass Total (kg) Fiducial (kg)	12	270 60	800 100	300	120 25
Electron Recoil Rejection (%)	99.9	99	0	99	99.9
Energy Threshold (keVr)	10	9	20	10	5
Sensitivity at 100 GeV (cm <sup>2</sup> ) 10 GeV (cm <sup>2</sup> )	10 <sup>-44</sup> >10 <sup>-42</sup>	2x10 <sup>-45</sup> 3x10 <sup>-43</sup>	10 <sup>-45</sup> >10 <sup>-42</sup>	3x10 <sup>-46</sup> 4x10 <sup>-44</sup>	4 x10 <sup>-45</sup> 10 <sup>-44</sup>
Status	Science Run	Science Run	Operation	Surface Testing	Construction

Schedule:

Civil engineering of underground lab completed

Major items ordered, incl. the vessels, cryogenic system, read out electronics, PMTs

Most of the equipment is expected before end of March

Above ground lab at SJTU preparation nearly completed

Above ground tests of complete set up to start in June

Installation of shield underground to start end of March Counting facility to be assembled before end of March Underground installation of detector: September

SJTU only recently started with xenon technology. A year ago rather few of infrastructure existed. In the mean time:

Equipped a lab for the development of Panda.

Set up a machine shop to support our activities Built small test system Set up gas supply system and recirculation for high flow rates

Set up PMT test facility Started development of Kr removal column Started development of Read Out system

Started development of counting facility in Jin Ping lab

Some of the recent activities:

